which we had a copy on board, till he found Sover's receipt to boil halibut waich he read to the assembled crew as follows:

A halibut—and this O Pilot, applies to a ciece and well as to the whole suimal-must be well rubbed over with salt and lemen"-here he shook his bend at the Skipper-" before it is put in the water; have ready a large balibut kettle"-" What the dence is a halibut

kende?" interposed the Pilot. "Never mind," said the Assyrian, "any kettle will do, if it is only big enough. Hear what comes next A large balibut-ket le half full of cold water, and to every six quarts of water put one pound of salt; lay the fish in, and place it over a moderate fire; a halibu of eight pounds'-and that, Pilot, will apply to eight pounds of halibut - 'may be allowed to simmer twenty minutes or rather more; thus it will be about thre quarters of an hour altogether in the water; when i begins to crack very slightly, lift it up with the drainer and cover a clean white napkin over it; if you intend serving the sauce over your fish, dish it up with a napkin'-hem, hem," continued the Assyrian, after a brief pause, as he ran his eye over the rest of the receipt, "I guess we may as well stop here. Let the drainer and the napkin and the sauce go-the amount of it is, Captain, you must rub it with salt, put a lot of salt in the water, and let it boil for somewhat

more than half an hour." "I knew all that forty years ago," growled the old man, as he turned to his farnace and put on his kettle. Though fifty years sgo the fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland has such a hatred and contempt for the halibut that when they chanced to catch one they "sprit-sail yarded it," by thrusting a piece of wood through its gills and letting it go to starve to death, we found it made a very agreeable dinner, in spite of its coarseness and dryness.

We sat long at table that day, and when we went on deck about 3 o'clock it was raining, and the wind was beginning to blow pretty hard. We made sail at once in the direction of Boothbay, but in the course of a couple of hours the wind rose to a gale. The sec grew very rough, and at length, almost every minute. wave would break over our vessel, and, sweeping along the deck, deluge the cockpit with water. We closed the cabin to keep it dry, and, gathering at the stern, watched the scene, not without anxiety. The air was so thick with mist that we could see, nothing but the raging waves around us, and could not tel where we were going, though the sloop was plunging along at a fearful rate, her bows almost continually under water, and her mast, which we now found was badly sprung, opening wide cracks at every tug of the sails. There was considerable danger of the mast's going overboard, and in that case we should have been completely at the mercy of the waves, on a coast every inch of which was rock-bound, so that, if our vesses struck, she would be pounded to pieces in ten minutes.

in such a gale. We drove along at a furious rate, the crim old Pilot at the helm, and the auxious Skipper, arrayed in oil-skin to shed the wet, clinging to the mast and keeping a sharp lookout ahead. Suddenly the mist rose and rolled away before a sweeping blast, and then we saw Seguin Light-house, and knew where we were. It was a supers and terrible sight, such as Lowell saw in a storm from Appledore:

North, east and south, there are reefs and breakers
You would never dream of in smooth weather,
That toes and gore the sea for acres.
Bellowing, and ganshing, and enarling together.
But the poet saw it safe on dry land, while to us,

dashing along in our little egg-shell, the view of these wild reefs, with the waves foaming and flashing over them directly in our course, was a prospect of beauty not unmixed with dread. It was growing late and the gale was evidently on the increase. The sea was white with foam on the surface, but the great waves, as they came leaping and roaring at us, had a black and angry look not pleasant to behold. Our aged pilot, as he sat clutching the belm, his hat drawn tightly over his brows to keep it from blowing off, glanced un easily from time to time at the laboring and groaning mast, whose wide seams were alternately opening and shutting, but he said nothing. He had weathered many a harder gale, though never in so poor a craft. The Assyrian, clinging to the cover of the cabin for support, and with strong symptoms of sea sickness in his face, at length broke out as a whooping billow swept over us, sousing him from head to foot:

"Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground; long heath, brown furze, anything! I say, Skipper, this is coming it rather Can't we put in somewhere?".

The Skipper had been for some minutes watching large schooler about a mile shead of us, and, coming aft, said that it was hardly possible to weather Cape Newsgin in such a storm, even if our mast held, ab which he had great doubts. The schooner ahead of us was running for shelter into Sheepscut Bay, where there was an excellent harbor, and we could easily follow ber in. The Pilot, afteran emphatic reference to "that d-d old stick," as he called the mast, assented to this opinion, and our course was accordingly changed to the northward.

Following the lead of the schooner for several miles, We reached about nightfall a beautiful and perfectly sheltered barbor, which the Skipper called sometimes Southport and sometimes Abenacook-it bearing both pames apparently. There were a few scattered houses on the shore, but nothing that could be called a village. We anchored in the midst of a number of vessels which had, like ourselves, sought refuge there from the gale, though all except the schooner that we followed had put in earlier in the day. The storm, as we afterward learned, raged all along the coast, and had done considerable damage to the shipping.

The weather had grown so cold as to be uncom fortable even in our snng cabin, and so, after hastily swallowing some supper, we stripped off our wet clethes and turned in o our berths long before our usua

hour of going to sleep. I lay awake half the night listening to the rain pattering on the deck, and when we arose next morning it was still pouring hard. It was so cold that the sea men got out of the fore peak an old rusty stove, and we seen had a fire in the cabin, to which the rain confined us all the forenoon. The schooner we had followed into this harbor was bound for Boothbay, and after dinner got under way and passed into Townsend Cut, a passage of some miles in length leading into Townsend Harbor, as the port of Boothbay is called. We followed, and, the rain having ceased, had a delightful sail through a most singular strait narrow, like a river of moderate size, and bordered on both sides by meadows green to the water's edge, with occasional groves fringing the banks. We should have had no suspicion that this passage was not a river had it not been for the scaweed growing on its rocky edges.

We reached Boothbay in the course of an hour, and came to anchor a short distance off the town, which seemed to be of considerable size. The Assyrian immediately put on his shore clothes, and getting the Skipper to row him to the nearest wharf, went in search of lemons and whisky. After a protracted absence he returned disconsolate. Lemons he had got, but whisky was not to be obtained for love or money; the place, he said, was drier than Sahara. He brought us, how ever letters and papers, so that his visit was not altogether fruitless.

As we sat reading the papers, a boat from the town came alongside with one man in it, a respectable-looking person, who produced an empty bottle, and asked if w could let him have a little brandy, for which he would pay. His wife, he said, was sick, and the doctor had p escribed brandy, but none was to be had in the town.

The Assyrian's sympathies were touched by this appeal and he gave the man a couple of bottles of ale, assuring him that he would have been welcome to brandy if we had not unfortunately got out of everything of the sort. He was still expressing his admiration of the stranger's conjugal devotion, when we were hailed by a beat approaching from another quarter of the town. This tee contained a single individual, and he town produced a bottle, and, strange to say, he likewise had a sick wife, for whom the doctor had prescribed brandy.

The Assyrian's eyes began to open. "I say, my with a fer snows and rains rotting the even in the ground; second, depending too much on the Sumpeal and he gave the man a couple of bottles of ale.

dear fellow," he remarked to the man in the boat, "are all the women in Boothbay sick, and has the doctor prescribed brandy for all of them? You're the second chap that has been here within ten minutes with the same story. Hadn't you better call a town meeting, and confer together, so as to have a little variety

ia your pretenses !" The man laughed and explained that, as no liquor could be bought in town, the only way they had to get it was by buying it of vessels in the harbor, and they had found the pretence of sickness useful in inducing their visitors to violate the law by selling to

Shortly after this feilow left us, the Professor, who had been scruticizing the craft in the harbor through the telescope, pointed out a schooner at some distance, which he recognized as the United States Coast-Survey vessel, the Hassler, and said he knew one of he officers.

The Assyrian enapped his fingers in delight. "I know one too," he said, "and a right good fellow he is. Let us go on board. We shall find something there to wet our whistles with, I know."

In a few minutes we were all in the dory, and the Skipper soon rowed us alongside of the schooner. We were cordially received by the three officers on board, and found the Assyrian's prediction amply verified. As we sat in the cabin, whose spaciousness seemed magnificent, compared with that of the Helen, I was startled by the sudden apparition at my elbow of at ebony complexioned individual, bearing a tray containing decanters, glasses, lemons, and a pitcher of hos water. How he had got into the cabin was inconceivable, for he certainly had not descended by th only visible entrance. His coming, so sudden and so noiseless, made me think of the genii of the ring, and of the lamp that waited on Aladdin. But though he came in so questionable a manner, "the prince of darkness was a gentleman." Placing the tray before us, he vanished as silently as he came—behind a curtain.

We spent a merry evening, and on parting, our friends of the Hassler invited us to dine with them on board the schooner on the morrow, remarking by way of enticement, that their eteward had been to marks that afternoon, and had brought back a capital leg of veal. We accepted the invitation, as Governor Gardiner of Massachusetts accepted his re-nomination Promptly, unbesitatingly, joyously."

"Farewell," said the Assyrian, as he descended the side of the schooper into our boat. "If I were a Cockney, I would say to you as Byron said to his mistress:

Farewell! if ever fondest prayer For other's real availed on high Mine will not all be lost in air!

We got back to the sloop a little before midnight, and to celebrate the discovery of the Hassler fired off, before we turned in, all our remaining rockets. blue-lights, and Roman candles.

The next morning (Sunday) was serene and mild. After breakfast, two of the officers of the Haseler came to visit us in their cutter, and the Assyrian proposed that, as we were going for the first time in several weeks to have a Christian dinner, we should all go to church To this reasonable proposal we assented and, dressing ourselves in our best clothes, went ashore in state, in man-of-war style, with the United States officers; and after rambling awhile on the shore, proceeded in search of a meeting house. A very deaf old fellow, whom we made to understand by much shouting what we wanted, conducted us to a sort of garret, where we found a small and singularly hard-favored congregation, who greeted our entrance with a stare which was prolonged throughout the whole service. Presently the minister entered, and he too fixed his eyes upon us as we sat in a row on a back bench, and seldom removed his gaze, except when he shut his eves to pray.

It was a Methodist meeting, and notwithstanding the homeliness of the place and the people, the sermon was a sound discourse, full of practical good sense The Assyrian listened with devont attention, and, when we came out, declared that he could now eat the fatted calf with a good conscience. Reembarking in the cutter, we were soon on board the Hassler, where dinner was speedily served, in fine style, by the myste rious gentleman in black, who came and went in the most absolute silence.

After dinner, we adjourned with our cigars to the deck, and spent the afternoon in conversation, which was prolonged, by jest, and song, and story far into the evening. Tea was served on deck, soon after sunset, by the speechless African, whose silence to this dsy I know not whether to ascribe to absolute dumb-

ness or to his sense of discipline and propriety. At length we bade our friends farewell, and returned to the Helen about 10 o'clock. The night was so fine, midnight. Our parting command to the Skipper was to get under way at daylight, and make sail for the nearest large town to the eastward.

THE CROPS IN UTAH.

orrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 31, 1860

The Spring and Summ r of the present year may be ermed cold and wet. Indeed, in no previous growing esson, since the settlement of this valley, has there een so much rain. This is remarkable, as portions of the States, it appears, have experienced excessive fronth the present Summer.

The latter part of July and the whole of the presen onth have been hot, very bot, in the daytime, but, as usual at this altitude, pleasantly cold at night.

Potatoes carrots, beets cabbage, and early turnipe ave done well. Of potatoes, the most important and he largest of the above named crops, the promise is the largest of the hoove hamed crops, the profile is very good. Last year, in many places, especially on high and warm lands, the potato was a perfect failurs, many roots having no tubers and others having quite a number generally varying in size from a pea to a a number generally averaged to the dimensions boy's marble, though a few attained to the dimensions of a walnut. The Spring of 59 being dry and hot, as far as rain was concerned, though there was plenty of snow in the nountains, it was supposed that the strength of the potato was drawn into the vine to the ment of the tubers. This supposition was strength trament of the tubers. It is supposed to was reagued by the fact that on the cool, noist bottom lands (cellent crops of fine sized potatoes were grown. It a fact, however, that for a few years past, in the gher house-lets of this city potatoes have been a comparing failure, on land where they once throw well higher house-lets of this city potatoes have been a comparative failure, on land where they once throve well—
mothing like so had this year, however, as last. Many
people have ceased to plant the potato on such lots.
Constant cropping and brigation washing away the
fine, randy particles of the soil may have produced the
above result. Perhaps a liberal dressing of sand and
ashes would be beneficial in these cases. I believe
what is generally known in Eng'and and the States as
the rotate disease is entirely unknown in Utah; at least e potato disease is entirely unknown in Utah; at least

hear no talk of it.

The hay crop is less this year than last, for although we have had more rain this season, yet there could not have been so much snow in the mountains, as the creeks and rivers have not been so high, and consecreeks and rivers have not been so high, and consequently a great deal of the bottom hay land has not been flooded so much as last year, though the rains have kept the surface of the higher lands moister than usual, so that the difference in the two years' crops on such lands is comparatively less than on lower lands.

Perhaps the present year's green will not be more than such lands is comparatively less than on lower mads.

Perhaps the precent year's crop will not be more than
two-thirds or three-fourths of last year's. Yet the
price of hay will most likely be not very high the coming Winter, as there are very few troops to be supplied.
Hay now sells in this city from \$10 to \$15 per tun.

The crop of wheat, barley and oats—wheat being by
for the contempt with a common appearance indeed, it is

The crop of wheat, bariey and oats—wheat being by far the most widely sown—is superior; indeed, it is generally reckoned as superior to that of no season since the entrance of the Mormon pioneers into this valley. Brigham was telling the people in the Bowery, valley. Brigham was telling the people in the Bowery, a Sunday or two ago, of a few acres of wheat on his farm, a few miles south of this city, being kept separate and the product measured, when it showed the large figures of ninety-two and a half bushels to the acre. But it must be recollected that this extraordinary yield was on rich bottom soil—soil of almost exhaustless fer-tility seel of a reconstitution of the second state of the second sec

mer rains, which, though they wetted the surface of the soil, did not descend to a sufficient depth to afford much nouri-himent to the roots.

The roughum is not doing so well this season, though

The corghum is not doing so well this season, thought that been pairing rapidly during the hot stell of the past six weeks, and if the frosts hold off there may be still a decent crop. In the early part of the season the ground appeared too cold for this plant, as it made very little progress. Requiring a longer season than corn, though growing taller on the same ground, the sorgaum has not the best chance in these high mountain vales. Huggarian grass, the present season, has not done the little little season to be rather growing out of favor in Utah. It appears to require

growing out of favor in Utah. It appears to require yery rich soil to make a heavy crop, and is considered very exhaustive, though some good things were said of it hast Spring by a farmer who had a large quantity of

it last Spring by a farmer who had a large quantity seed to sell.

The fruit crop this year, upon the whole, is very meager. I do not think one peach or apricot has been raised this season in this city or county. The severe foggy Winter and the May frosts completely put the peach and apricot trees out of all humor for bearing. Some fruit of these kinds, however, has been raised in the southern country, near the Rio Virgin and the Santa Clara. In the same region, cotton, perhaps to the extent of a hundred scres, is in cultivation.

The spale crop is small. Seventy-five cents to a

The apple crop is small. Seventy-five cents to a dollar, mostly the dollar, is the price for a dozen, what dried apples in the stores sell at fifty cents per pound. Plums are a middling crop. But of all fruits the native current is the most abun-

and by far. Most of the trees have been literally loaded, to breaking down. The harvest of this berry commenced in June, and is not yet over.

I believe there are no hardy grapes yet bearing in this region. The California is the staple variety, which is buried every Winter. The crop this year will be small, owing to the late frosts.

THE RESIGNATION OF CHIEF JUSTICE SHAW.

The fellowing is the reply of Chief Justice Shaw to the Massachusetts Bar:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR OF MASSACHUSETT Your presence on this occasion, at the close of a judicial life, now somewhat extended, and the very kind and warm-hearted expressions in which you have feit jus-tified in communicating your approbation of my judicial course, offered in this hour of parting, are most wel-come and acceptable. It affords me an opportunity which I have long desired and now readily seize to exwarm-hearted express tified in communication course, offered in this which I have long desired and now readily sense to ex-press to the Government and people of the Common-wealth, and more especially to the entire Bar of Massa-chosetts, my hearty thanks for the kind and marked respect with which they have uniformerly honored and cheered me personally from the first moment of my appointment to the present time; and more especially for the confiding and indulgent—I might also say the forbearing spirit in which my professional brethren have regarded all my efforts toward the performance of the great duties with which I have been intrusted.

Be assured, my friends, this is no new or sudden feeling awakened by strong expressions of regard inci-dent to the close of a career of judicial administration; dent to the close of a career of jud-har administration; it has rather resulted from my recollection of constant intercourse which has actually existed between judge and advocate, in trials sometimes involving the most interesting and exciting topics, and leading to earnest and animated debate. If, upon such or any similar occasion, a momentary spark of resentment was excited at any supposed wrong, I am happy to believe that the feeling was but mementary, yielded to any reasonable explanation, and was forthwith forgotten. This abid-ng reliance upon the good will of my professional asing reliance upon the good will of my professional as-sociates, the advocates at the bar, to do justice to my motives, and to think favorably of my judicial acts, was early and deeply impressed upon me; impressed, indeed, with so much force and effect as to become a practical ground of reliaf and comfort in the perform-ance of responsible duties, the weight of which would have otherwise been almost too oppressive to be

But now that my judicial labors are finished, and But now that my judicial labors are finished, and the responsibilities attending them have terminated, nothing could be more consolatory to my feelings than the deliberate approval of my judicial course by those most conversant with the contests and struggles of the forum—most concerned in maintaining the justice and efficiency, as well as the honor and dignity, of our jurispringence—most capable of forming a true estimate. sprudence—most capable of forming a true estimate indicial character.

Gentlemen, in this slight retrespect of my judicial course, indeed in reviewing the whole course of my life, I desire in this solemn hour to express my sincere and devout gratitude to that benignant and overruling Providence who has crowned my days with innumerable blessings, without whose sustaining aid all human strength is but weakness, and the highest human exer-tions but vanity. May the smiles of that Divine Providence ever rest upon the administration of justice, and on all the great civil and social interests of our beloved on all the great civil and social interests of on solution Commonwealth, to invigorate the minds, to warm the hearts, and to enlighten the consciences of all those ened in their administration.

gaged in their administration.

Gentlemen of the Committee, my brethren, associates and friends, as I recognize in you the representatives of the Bar of Massachusetts, and in meeting you for the last time, I feel that it is no meeting of strangers. In regard to most of the members of our profession, indeed all of them who approach my own position in point of age, I have been associated with them not only in the labors of a common and honorable reference in the interesting commention of indea able profession, in the interesting connection of judges and advocate in the actual administration of justice, but in the relations of friendship and social attachment. It is in a consciousness of this relation, and not, I hope you will believe me, in any feeling of arregames, that I receive with grateful satisfaction the very strong expressions of commendation in which you sum up your estimate of my official course. I know the source whence it originates and the feelings which clothe and accompany it and the purpose it is intended to accomplish; and I have yet to learn that an approving judg. plish; and I have yet to learn that an approving judgment is less the true exponent of the mind that staters it, or less dear to one on whom it is bestowed, because conveyed in expressions tinged by the colors and warm with the glow of affectionate feeling. The termination of the interesting relations which have so long and aninterruptedly continued, seems a fit occasion for laying aside reserve and speaking from the fulness and sincerity of the heart.

Gentlemen, pardon me in glancing a moment at the Gentlemen, pardon me in glancing a moment at the future, so far, at least, as to express a hope and prayer for the continued prosperity of institutions to which our lives have been dedicated. My hope resis on the enlightened character of the people of Massachusetts. I have already, from my own experience of the habitual respect of this community for the Judiciary and its officers, spoken of the support and eucouragement which it has afforded me under the weight of judicial responsibilities.

responsibilities.
You will not, I am sure, ascribe to me the vanity of You will not, I am sure, as the solution of the proceed from any consideration personal to myself. No, gentlemen, I believe, and I rejoice in the conviction, that a noble veneration for the Judiciary department of our free government, and respect for those to whom it is entrested, in the pervading sentiment of the great body of the convenience of the great body of the convenience. e freemen of Massachusetts; that it nourishes an the remain abiding conservative principle, favorable to the independence and stability of the Judiciary, as the foundation of public peace, and the security of pri-vate rights. Much, very much, was done by the wise founders of our Commonwealth to give force and effect to those principles, and to maintain the just power of the Judiciary, as the essential elements of good government.

If amid the gusts and whirlwinds of political vio-If amid the gusts and whirlwinds of political violence, of personal rancor and party rage, passion and
force for the time bear rule, may we not still well nope
that the calm reflection, the abiding reflection of the
sober men of the Commonwealth will resume their
sway, and enable a trust-worthy Judiciary to maintain
the safety of the State. Above all let us be careful
how we disperage the wisdom of our fathers, in providing for the appointment to judicial office, in fixing
the tenure of office, and making judges "as free, inpartial, and independent as the list of humanity will
admit." Let no plausible or delusive hope of obtaining a larger liberty, let not the example of any other
State lead you in this matter to desert your own solid
ground, until cantious reason or the well-tried experiment of others shall have demonstrated the establishment of others shall have demonstrated the establishment of a Judiciary wiser and more solid than our

Gentlemen, in terminating a long course of professional and judicial life and in taking leave of those with whom I have so long labored in the study and practice of the law, and in the administration of justice, I am of the law, and in the administration of justice, I am hapfy to bear a strong testimony to my high sense of the influence and power of the legal profession, when honor, integrity, and a conscientous regard to duty are its true characteristics. On you, gentlemen, and your associates and successors, as the professed ministers of the law it decreads to maintain this content. associates and successors, as the professed ministers of the law, it depends to maintain this character. From your make, subject to your training, must be drawn all those who are called to the office of judge; in truth, the value and efficiency of the Jurisprudence of diasea-chusetts are committed to your charge. And my last earnest hope and prayer for yourselves and successors, and for all the people of our beloved Commonweasth, is, that through an honorable practice of the law, and a faithful administration of justice, they may long continue to enjoy the inestimable blessings of liberty, safety and peace. ty and peace.

Boston, Sept. 19, 1960.

THE HOP CROP. - A paragraph is going the rounds, stating that the hop crop of Otsego County is expected to give the growers of that county \$600,000 for the crop of the present season. This strikes us as enormously extravagant. Who can give us the actual

BRADY ON FUSION.

Mr. James T. Brady on Monday sent the following letter to the Union Fusion Committee:

Mr. Joshua J. Henry, Chairman, &c.—Dear Sir. Although I have no authority to speak for the Breek-inridge State Committee, of which I am not a member, inridge State Committee, of which I am not a memoer, and cannot give positive assurance as to what action it would take on the last proposition for fusion emanating from the Committee of which you are Chairman, yet the position which I hold on the State ticket, and my desire if possible to promote the objects at which your Committee aim, induce me thus to address you. One Committee aim, induce me thus to address you. One of my motives for doing so is to prevent any misunder standing hereafter as to the course which the friends of Mr. Breckinridge have taken in reference to the attempt to so combine the elements of the opposition to the Republican candidates as to insure their defeat. We wish you and the people at large to know that if a result so desirable as this union be prevented, we cannot be justly held responsible for the occurrence.

The friends of Mr. Douglas, uniting with the American party, procured for him 25 Electors on the Douglas-Bell tacket. The Breckinridge organization retained its separate existence. It was proposed to give them a shere of Electors on the coalition tacket, and after much discussion and effort the Breckinridge State Committee consented to accept ten Electors as a com-

after much discussion and effort the Breckinridge State Committee consented to accept ten Electors as a compromise, wishing then, as they had before desired and now desire, to make any liberal and honorable sacrifice rather than expose our country to the dangers which may believe it would encounter if Mr. Lincoln should be elected.

This proposition was communicated to Messrs. Peter Cagger and Dean Richmond, who represented the Dougiss State Committee, and had full power to act for it as their discretion and judgment might dictate. They rejected the proposition.

for it as their discretion and judgment might dictate. They rejected the proposition.

The meeting at the Cooper Institute appointed your Committee, with a view to insure the defeat of the Republicans, and they have been assiduously engaged in the discharge of their duties, actuated, no doubt, by a sincere and earnest desire to effect the purpose for which they were organized. Your Committee, of course, conferred with both the Breckinridge and course, conferred with both the Breckinridge and Douglas State Committees; and this was quite necessary, as any ticket you might recommend which did not receive their united support would not be available. After much negotiation, it was at length suggested that if the Breckinridge organization would accept seven Electors on the Union tisket, to be substituted for an equal number of Douglas E ectors, Mesers, Cagger and Richmond would consent to that arrangement, but on condition that such seven electors anould ment, but on condition that such seven electors should not be chosen from the Breckinridge Electoral ticket. not be chosen from the Breckinridge Electoral ticket. It is difficult to understand on what ground such a condition should be proposed, but it seems quite obvious that the Breckinridge Committee could not accede to it without virtually abandoning the organization of their party, disparaging the worthiness of the Electors on their ticket, and acknowledging their incapacity to select from that ticket seven gentlemen who would deserve the position for which they had been nominated at our Convention. The proposition as to seren would. rerve the position for which they had been nominated at our Convention. The proposition as to seven would, no doubt, have been agreed to by the Breekinridge organization. This I take the responsibility of saying from conversations with some of the members of that Committee now in the city. The seven would be accepted, as Mr. Richmond is said to have asserted positively that no more than that number of the Douglas Electors could be induced to resign. The condition as to the mode of choice was rejected for the reason always mantioned.

In reference to the State ticket, although the adjustment of that is not strictly within the purposes of your Counittee, I will state that Mr. Viele and myself agreed to any use of our names by which an honorable combination to defeat Linco'n might be effected. The friends of Mr. Breckinridge were quite willing that the nominees of the Douglas party for Governor and State Prison Inspector should remain on the ticket, if the Breckinridge State Committee might name the Lieut. Governor and Canal Commissioner. To this, I understand, Messrs, Carger and Richmond objected, insisting Governor and cansi commissions: I total, I amost stand, Messrs. Cagger and Riehmond objected, insisting that some other than our present nominee for Lieus. Governor should be designated by our State Committee. Such is the position of affairs at the mement when, in much haste, I prepare this communication, that it may reach you before your labors close. And now, the lieus of the preschinides that the Breckingdes. Sir, let me say I am convinced that the Breckinridge State Committee wor'd agree to a fusion on the follow-

rat : That seven Donglas Electors should be taken off the present Douglas and Bell ticket-one to be an

Elector at large—be selected by the Breckinridge State
Committee from the Breckinridge electoral ticket.
These names I now suggest, subject to the approval

GIDRON J. TUCKER OF HENRY S. RANDALL

John H. Brower,
Stephen P. Russell,

John L. Cook,
George M. Clark,
Matthew Rigney.

George Burn,
The Douglas organization to have the Governor and
State Prison Inspector; the Breckinridge State Committee to name the Lieutenant-Governor and Canal

Commissioner.

This proposition strikes me as the most liberal that our party can be called upon to make, unless we abandon our organization and desert our platform, neither of which we can or will do under any circumstances, as we deem the escendency of our principles of vital cou-sequence to the nation, and to the prosperity of the Democratic party. I hope you will accept my assur-ance that if the terms I have offered meet the approval of your Committee, and the express consent of the of your Committee, and the express consent of the Douglas State Committee, many gentlemen of more in fluence than I will unite with me in an earnest, and, I have no doubt, a successful effort to ob-

our State Committee an approval of what I recommend But if these terms be rejected, I am convinced that further negotiations for a compromise would be useless; our State organization will be continued, our tickets our State organization will be continued, our tickets offered for the suffrages of the people at the coming election, and we will omit no honorable means to convince the Democracy that if defeat overcome them in November the origin of the calamity cannot be traced to the friends of Mr. Breckinridge.

Respectfully and truly yours,

JAMES T. BRADY.

Mr. Brady has not yet answered whether the Union Fusion Ticket will receive his support.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The United States eteam-gunboat Pawnee is now outward bound from Philadelphia on her first cruise. She takes Mr. McLane to Vera Cruz, and will then j it our fleet in the Gulf of Mexico. The Pawnee is 280 feet long, 47 feet wide, and carries over 130 officers and men. The formidable 11-inch guns originally designed for her have been removed, and replaced by eight of

Sinch caliber. We append a list of her officers: Commander, Hartstene; Lisutenants, S. Marcy, R. B. Laury, R. I. Chaplin; Paymaster, C. W. Abbott, Surgeon, T. M. Ginnadl; Master, Nath tiel Greene; Boatswain, James Miller: Gunner, William Equility, Lieutenant of Marines, E. M. D. Reynolds, Chies Engineer, George Gifocu; Assistant Engineers, T. M. Adams, Philip Inch, John Johnson, David Hardy, and John Trilly.

The new Commander-in-Chief of the Home Squadron, Com. Prendergast, also goes out in the Pawnee. An instructive and admembat interesting series of naval experiments were made in New York ha bor on naval experiments were made in New York has been on Friday and Saunday last. Their result is rather an evidence of soundness in an old principle that a discovery of a new one. Captain Ward, accompanied by Orderly Strgeant Lilly, Sergeant Stevenson, and so ne efficient men ines attached to the North Carolina ombarked on the powder boat of the Navy Yard, and proceeded down the Bay for the purpose of trying what material and an account of the Navy Yard, and material and a send calcade. material, such as sand, oakum, &c., offers the greatest resistance to a discharge of shot. The wespons used resistance to a discharge of shot. The wespons used were the new (rifle grooved) Minie musket, recently introduced into the Marine Corus; and in order to test the reliability of conclusions drawn from the ruse in the trial, a pretty thick board was placed 500 yards distant and fired at. Every ball perforated it, without leaving any sign of exhaustion in its track. A bag of oakom, the compressed fibers of which are supposed to possess considerable resisting strength, was then suspended from a triangular frame 500 yards off, and the marines were ordered to fire.

marines were ordered to fire.

The shot passed through the bag with remarkable precision, and obliquely entered the board outside, which demonstrated the incllicioney of oakum as a prowhich demonstrated the incincions of our as a millar manner, at a distance of 300 yards, but the consequences were totally different. The balls not only did not pass through the bag, but were, at a depth of six quences were totally different. The balls not only did not pass through the bag, but were, at a depth of six inches, flattened into enapelees forms, satisfactorily establishing the superiority of sand for the purpose intended. It is therefore believed by Capt. Ward that bags of moist sand are the most effective guards against destruction during a fire on ship or fort, an inference not at all new, although frequently combared. A singular fact developed in the experiments was the certainty with which the slightest impediment, thrown in the path of the ball, rendered it comparatively harmless. A shot passing through a breastwork, bearing the same proposition to the weight of metal discharged as an inch board does to a three-ounce musket-ball, would twist and turn in its course, and almost invariably prevent serious injury to the real object aimed at. The party having had a pleasant time, returned to "the North" on Saturday, and are perfectly satisfied with their investigation. The firing of the marines was very accurate, and proved beyond question the many admirable qualities of the new musket.

We have several days later news from the Western Army Departments by the California mail. Lander s

We have several days later news from the Western Army Departments by the California mail. Lander's wagon-road party had completed its operations and returned to Marysville and Sacramento, where the stock

of the expedition would be disposed of. Col. Lander had a very satisfactory interview with the Indian warchief Winnenneca, who is described as being "thirty "years of age, six feet high, and straight as an artrow." The chief promised that his yellow-skinned friends would be quiet, and not annoy travelers. Lieut. White of the Third Artillery, recently attached to Mullan s expedition, arrived at Fort Randall, Nebraska, on Sept. 6, from Fort Benton. Mullan s road is only partially finished and will require another season's labor. The distance between Walla Walla, where it commences, and the head of steamer navigation on the Missouri is set down at 618 mil s. of the expedition would be disposed of. Col. Lander

ouri is set down at 618 mil s. Col. Ranis, Mejor Heller, Lieuts, Drver, McCall, Scott, Rondell, and Harden tie, in charge of Companies E and I of the Fourth Infantry, reached San Francisco on August 28, in the steamer Cortez, from a military

E and I of the Fourth Infantry, reached San Francesco.

on August 28, in the steamer Cortez, from a military
post outside the California district.

News from Fort Kearney, N. T., announces the departnre from that post of Company F, Second Infantry,
and Company A, Second Dragoons, for the Pawase
Reserve, as directed in an order published some time
since. Recruits from the East had arrived, and addieince. Recruits from the East had arrived, and tional troops, under Capt. Tully, would leave on 8 to reënforce still further the Pawnes Fork. Kearney is at precent garrisoned by portions of Com-pany E, Second Infantry, and Company A, Second Dragoons. The troops at all the posts were in good health.

An army Court-Martial is ordered at Fort Moultrie.

Another Naval Failure.-The new gun-bow ANOTHER NAVAL FAILURE.—The new gun-book Orage, Commander P. D. Higginson, lately lunched at this Navy Yard, started yesterday on her trial trip. She had proceeded as far as the Pedee Snoals, Minot's light bearing E. J. S., when four of the double rivets of her port cylinder crank-pin gave way. So great was the leakage of the throttle valves in consequence that they were unable to work, and the starboard levershaft was severely strained six inches from the conter. shaft was severely strained six inches from the center. The pumps and scuttle butts were instantly manned, and the hold was soon cleared of water. Fortunately the Worthington pump remained uninjured, else the most serious consequences might have easued. Two hedges were triced up into the channels and the ship soon brought to her bearings. It was a fortunate circumstance that this accident did not happen in a heavy sea way, for no effort could then have saved the ship. After the was moored the machinery was have down the was moored the machinery was hove d and both larboard streaks caulked—an operation requiring great prudence, and impossible to be effected in a rough sea. One of the coal-heavers, John C. Thomas, was severly lacerated by his left arm and leg being caught in the belt. We had so me difficulty in obtaining these particulars, as the authorities of the Navy Yard, in obedience, we believe, to instructions from Washington, endeavored to prevent the details of the accident from becoming known. [Norfolk Herald.

MURDER IN THE FOURTH WARD.

A MAN INSTANTLY KILLED - ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock Daviel O Rourke and John McKeogh, both Irish laborers, living at No. 319 Water street, get into an altercation, the result of a difficulty which had long existed between them, when McKeogh drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist in the reck, severing the jugular vein and causing the almost instant death of O Rourke. The alarm was given, when Officers Conklin and Coakley of the Fourth Ward ran to the house and arrested the mur derer as he was making his escape down a flight of stairs. The prisoper was taken to the Station-House and committed to a wait the scrion of the Coroner, who was notified to hold an inquest. The deceased, as also the accused, it is said were addicted to habits of intemperance, and were very quarrelemme persons. O Rourke was about 32 years of age. He has left a wife and three children. McKeogh is also a married

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Jackman yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of O'Roucke, when the following

Coroner Jackman yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of O'Rourke, when the following testimony was elicited:

Murrice Lane deposed that he lives at No 319 Water street, and is an uncle of deceased, saw deceased approach the prisoner's come, when the lister raised a kulie and stabbed him in the neck; deceased fell inside the prisoner's door, and then the prisoner started to go down stairs, witness tried to stop him, and followed him down stairs, keeping him in sight till the police arrived: the prisoner had the kulie in his hand when arrested.

Mary Downs deposed that about five o'cleck yesterday morning deceased left his room and want down stairs, heard nim coming up in about an hour afterward; then heard the prisoner say "now O'Rourke come out, and if you do it will be the end of you." Deceased told him to come out on the sidewalk and staited toward the prisoner's door; just then the prisoner drew a kuife and stabbed deceased in the neck; the deceased fell on being stabbed, when the prisoner got upon him and stabbed him again; the prisoner slot tried to abab deceased wife, because a'e tried to pievent his escape; while the prisoner was stabbing the man the prisoner's wife cried out "Tive it to him." The prisener and deceased had a quarrel on Saturday when deceased was struck with an axe said a clib.

Ann O'Rourke deposed as follows: I live at No. 319 Water street; on Saturday last my husband (the dead man) had a quarrel with the family of the prisoner; I had been out, and when I returned I saw the prisoner, his wife, his boy, and a woman whom I did not know, beating my husband, if he had was dut, and he was bleeding; deceased left his room about 5 clock this morning, and went down stairs; in about an hour I heard liim ceming up egain, talking to himself; he came into our room and spoke to Morris Lane, teling him what a cut he had got; the prisoner called out from his room, which is opposite. "Now, O'Rourke, come out, I'm ready for you any minuts.—Filk lily you or you shall kill me!" deceased said th stabled him again; the prisoner then tried to so down sairs, and when I tried to stop him, he turned and tried to stab me; I on the night before heard the prisoner say that he had got skuffer to All my husband, and that he would kill him if he got a chance; deceased had no weapon about him when he was stabled. Poles man Coakley of the Fourth Precinct testined to arresting the prisoner, sud finding a bloody sheath anife on his person; and the misoner admitted that he had stabled the man.

The Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that Daniel O'Rourke came to his death by substitutioned by the priloner, John McKeogh and that Ann McKeogh was accessory to the murder

The prisoners were then examined, when McKeogh said he stabbed deceased in se f-defense, but his wife said she took no part in the affair, and was in bed at

The prisoners were committed, and the witnesses all ent to the House of Detertion

CITY ITEMS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - The opera of " Robert Le Dable" will be performed in French to-night. Mone Pollippe and Mons. Gentbrel, and Meadaines Colson and Bertucca Maretzek will appear in this opera.

BULL'S HEAD-New-York Cattle Market Tuesday Sept 25 .- The market place in Forcy fourth street is stocked with something over 3,800 head of bullocks; which is more than the market op ned with last week, but less than it had altogether. The quality of the tock this week is not so good, on the average, as it was last; and in our opinion, the rate are not so g od for drovers. Upon the lower grades of stock, we are certain it is not, and we don't believe as many bullooks will be sole at t p p ices, though we are assured by a broker, who buys some of the best bull cks in the may ket for first class retail butchers, that he has paid at the rate of 10c. a pound not, for a portion of his purchases It is the opinion of some of the regular selesmen, who sell fair medium quality of bullocks on con mission every week, that the price corresponds this week about with last week, though trade is rather dull, and up to a late hour in the day the propor tien of the stock sold is rather below the average. A good many of the buyers are holding off for the second day, expecting a decline in the rates; which will be ikely to occur if there are many cattle left over to night, as one good class of customers, the Jews, have holiday, or feast, or fast, or something else, likely to keep them out of market. However, they are buying nuch more freely this afternoon than in the morning, and if we do not have arrivals enough to make the total over 4 000 head for these yards for both days, we do hot expect to have much occasion to elter the quotaions of last week in the report which will be printed to-morrow, except for the lowest grade-that class is co plenty, and prices low: that is, 6c. to 7c. a pound. THE PROPOSED REGRADING OF WEST BROADWAY

ND THE INTERSECTING STREETS,-Those who have been in the babit of noting the improvements in various parts of the City must have been struck with the fact hat the section lying between Church street and Hudon and Duane street and Canal, is now in about the same condition that it was many years ago, and if anything becoming worse, as evinced in the increase of brothels and lager-bier saloons. So long ago as 1836, West Broadway (then Chapel etreet) was widened from Franklin to Murray street 25 feet on each side, making its present width 90 feet-which is 10 feet more than Broadway averages-but even this im-

provement did not produce the changes that it would eem might naturally have been auticipated. Had the grade of West Broadway been retablished at that time 10 feet higher, it is not improbable that the portion of the City in question would now present an entirely different aspect. The fact is this street is too much in the mud It occupies the lowest part of a valley between Church and Hudson streets, running directly through what was formerly called the Lispens Meadows. The objection against putting up large warehouses here has been the impracticability of making cellars. For ordinary dwel ings it is desirable to have at least 12 feet for under celours and ma y wholesale houses find it to their account to go to the depth of

The meagerness of available space for cellarage is

this locality is shown in the following statement:

The present grade of curb-stone on the easterly side of West Broadway at the intersection of Duane street is

13 feet five inches above high-water mark; at the intersection of Thomas street, 9 feet 10 inches; of Worth street, 8 feet; of Leonard street, 7 feet; of Franklin street, 6 feet; of White street, 5 feet 10 inches; of Walker street, 5 feet 5 inches; of Lispenard street, 5 feet; of Canal street, 5 feet 2 inches. In accords with a resolution of the Common Council, ap roved by the Mayo: July 15, 1860, a map has been prepared at the Street Department showing the alterations required by "the interests of the city, and to the afvantage of the property affected by said change of grade." What should be the precise grade has not yet been determined. An incidental advantage would be a lessening in the ascent of the intersecting streets from West Broadway to Broadway. It is the manifest destiny for this part of the city to be occupied by large warehouses, but facilities must first be furnished for cellarage. ARREST OF A CONSTABLE CHARGED WITH EMBEZ-ZLEMENT .- Thos. Cushing a Constable of the Twentysecond Ward living in Forty-second street, near Ninth avenue, was arrested by Officer S. J. Smith, of the

Lower Police Court, on a warrant issued by Justice Kelly. It appears that Mr. James Devlin, living corner of Forty-fi st street and Tenth avenue, employed the defendant, in his official capacity, to collect a deta of \$81 75. Cushing obtained the cash, and, as is charged, em bezzled and feloniously appropriated the same to his own use, declining to account to Mr. Devlin for the funds collected. The delinquent Constable, who has been arrested once or twice previously for similar offeases, was taken before Justice Kelly, and held to bail in \$500 to answer before the Court of General Sessions Mr. Cushing, at the last election, was a candidate for

Mysterious Case .-- Coroner Jackman held an inmest at St. Luke's Hospital, on the body of the usknown man who was found dead in a varant lot in Fifty fourth street, as previously reported. Dr John Beach made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that seath was the result of congestion of the brain, superinduced by an extensive fracture of the skull. The Coroner found it impossible to obtain any evidence whatever going to show how the injuries had been received, but he is supposed to have fallen while intoxicated. Deceased was about 25 years of age, dressed in blue pilot cloth cost, Kossuth hat, brown pantaloons; in hight he was nearly 5 feet 10 inches, and had dark lair, but no whiskers. It is supposed that deceased was a hostler by occupation.

BOATING IN THE CENTRAL PARK .- A new feature BOATING IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—A new feature of perk answement was inaugerated last week by the launch of a row-boat upon the beautiful lake which, in Winter, forms the famous skating pond. It is a lap-streak boat, 22 feet long, made by Dick of Williamsburgh, who has the contract for supplying boats for the use of the Park visitors.

We love the Park, and we are curious to try every new sensation that it may offer, consequently, in pursuance of our general rule, when we heard that it offered boating, we went to try its hosting. Rather timiolic we tried it—a neacent row on twenty

rais, when we heard that it offered boating, we want to key his
boating. Rather tinking we tried it—a tencent row on a weary
acres of water that we have with our own eyes seen poured
over an inland awamp of twenty acres, felt tame in the snutchpation. We have been bored under more exciting anspices, and
we expected to be bored again—so we went timidily about it.
We were in advance of the throng of visitors, and had sole
possession of cushioned seets which will accommodate eight or possession of cushioned seats which with the conventional sailor ten. The curreman is a natty youth, with the conventional sailor trousers, and chip hat, and, as a sailor's collar must be cunbrotitered, his sported a "C. P." in each angle. Embarking at the terrace, we performed the entire circuit of the lake, getting fresh views of whee and thickets which we knew when the lake was a market garden, visiting the swans, and the ducks and greese in their chosen haunts, paddling under the bay-wated bridge which

their chosen hants, paddling under the bay seated or line which we knew so well from above and enjoying the pariest taverberation of its arch, looking on the Rambie from the lase (timings) of the lake from the Rambie), and generally gettings rear side view of the nature which we knew so well from the front—and wondering that it should be so different.

It was a good row. We spent our half hour well. The new sensation remains pleasantly in the memory and we shall try it again seon. The natty youth (aforessid), 40 whom we paid ten cents for our row of nearly two miles, tells us that other and different boats are being built, and that there will soon be causely different boats are being built, and that there will soon be caough

for all who wish to spend half an hour on the pend.

MANHATTAN.

CAUTION TO THE BENEVOLENT.

CAUTION TO THE BENEVOLENT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

Sir: Will you do me the favor to warn the public, through your widely-read journal, against a man onling hierself Doctor Cornell? This doctor was introduced to me about one month ago as being sick and destinate, and it was stated that he had been without food one or two days, and had walked the streets all of the night before because he could not pay for a bed. It ook him home with me, fed and lodged him about a week, and is the mean time collected and give him money enough to take him to Illinois where he said his brother colded as awing procured a free pass to Buffalo. He then desired a letter from me stating that he was worthy of assistance, do, to be used on his journey in case of sickness. I gave him the note and he bid me good by and I was greene ugh to suppose he had gone; but I have learned that the is still in town calling on our promient citizes a cribbiting my note and making collections on the strength of it and I know that in one instance he has decined having received a deliar from me, or from any other corne, with ore exception. He has also imposed upon one or two of aur chur hes, and induced them to take up collections I raim, la covery is lance making use of the note. The evidence is overwhelming that he is an impostor, and I regree acceedingly to have caused any one to give to an unworthy object, and appetition, with a proper acceptance of the proper and the results of the proper and the swindled by him.

PORTER FITCH, No. 8 Beekman street.

New York, Sept. 21, 1869.

DEATH FROM BEING RUS OVER -Au Irishman

DEATH FROM BEING RUS OVER.—An Irishman named Patrick Coyle, ab years old, died at the new York Hospital vestelday from tolories received on Friday last by being run over by a stage in Broadway. He fell in getting out of a stage and another stage ran over him before he could get out of the way. Verdet, "Accidental death."

A Lady Rus Over,—On Monday evening, Mrs. E. M. A. Hotson, a lady flying at the St. Nicholas Hots, while crossing Broadway near Brooms street, was knocked down and run over by stage No. 397 of the Mullion-wenne the, and had one of he less facilized. She was conveyed home by Officer Ja, of the Eighth Ward and a physician called.

A Mrs. Broadway Lyg Lyg Ly Front A. Coenties

Jay of the Highth Ward, and a physician called.

A MAS BREAKS HIS LEG IN A FIGHT.—At Coenties ally resierday a number of camal beatmen get toto a fight, in the course of which John Dunn, was severely kicked and: atom about the head and face, and had his leg troken in three playes. A woman named Frances Gay, and some men named Decoda Dunn, and Thomas Flittroft, were arrested and charges by Goo. Staffer:, of the caral bost Leviathan with making on him a fee ordon assault and battery. The prisoners were fully committee to the Tembs for trial, and the damaged navigator was sent to the City Hospital. The woman was, of course, the cause of the row.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.—A negro waiter named Harris, on the steamboat Commonwealth who was arrested on a harpe of stealing a dismond ring from a passenger, was yesteriny discharged by Justice Welsh, there being no evidence

against him.

A Cask Dismissed.—Christian G. Steudel, who was arrested on a charge of false pretenses by Ernest Modener of N_J 45 Waren, street, was yesterday discharged by Justice Welsh, the evidence being insufficient to hold him.

CHARLES, sometimes I believe I could make a very successful Doctor. Why I have these feelings I can't tell, yet I doubt my capabilities. If I only knew that I had the trient, I would go at it "beart and hand." Go at once to Fowlant While, No. 308 Broadway, and they will convince you I knew from my own experience—whether you believe in Phrenology or not—set oyour duty in obeying the feeling. Their analysis of mind is so complete that on general principles you will be influenced in your opinion.

GAS FIXTURES.—Dealers and others are invited to call at our great depot for Gas Fixtures. A large stock of new patterns now on hand. WARNER, PROX & Co., manufactures. No. 579 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM is alive with patrons. The great moral Drama, Joseph And His Barnuman, gives the most intense satisfaction. It is performed at 3 and 75 clocks p. m., and the great Living Sea Lion, Albino Family, What is It's Aquaria, &c., are to be seen at all hours.

[Advertisement.] OAK ORCHARD ACID-SPRING WATER.—The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question.
Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.

HIRAN W. BOSTWICK (late of Corning), Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broaders

[Advertisement.]
AT EVERDELL'S OLD WEDDING-CARD DEPOT,
No. 349 Broadway, see the elegant Savin Tra for Warning
Cards. All the new styles of Cards—a great variety of speci-